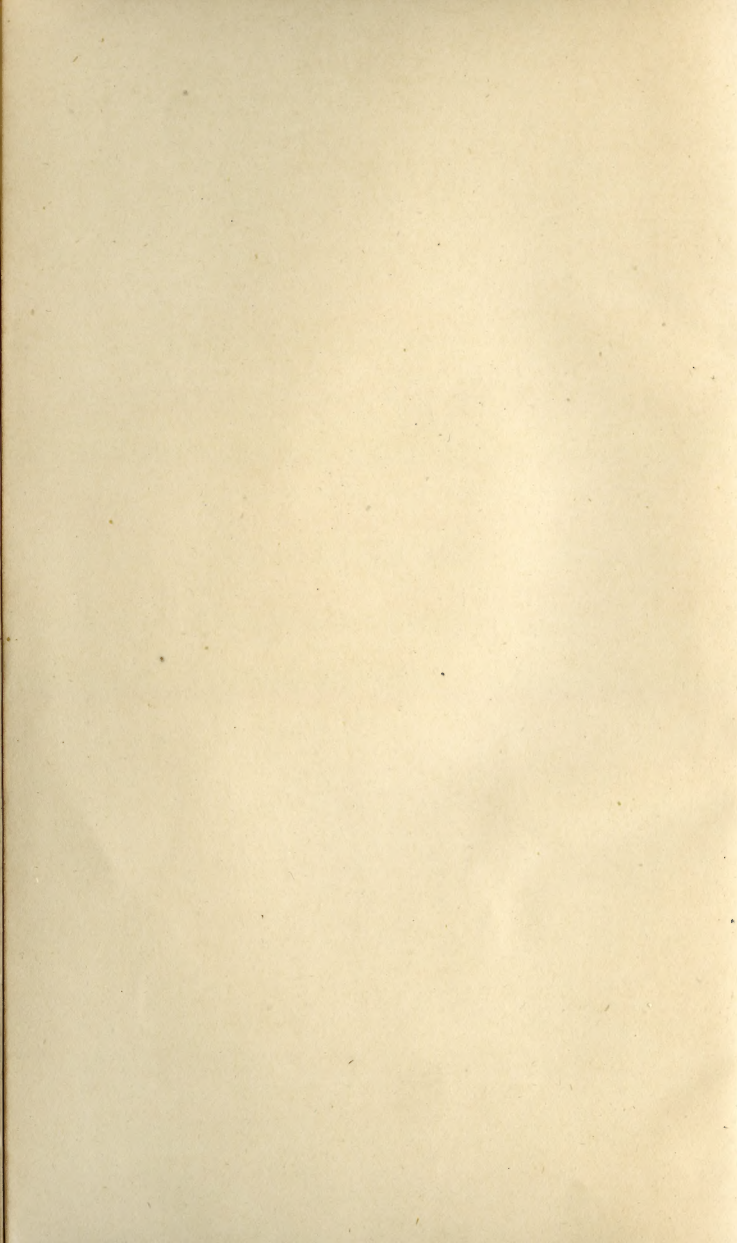


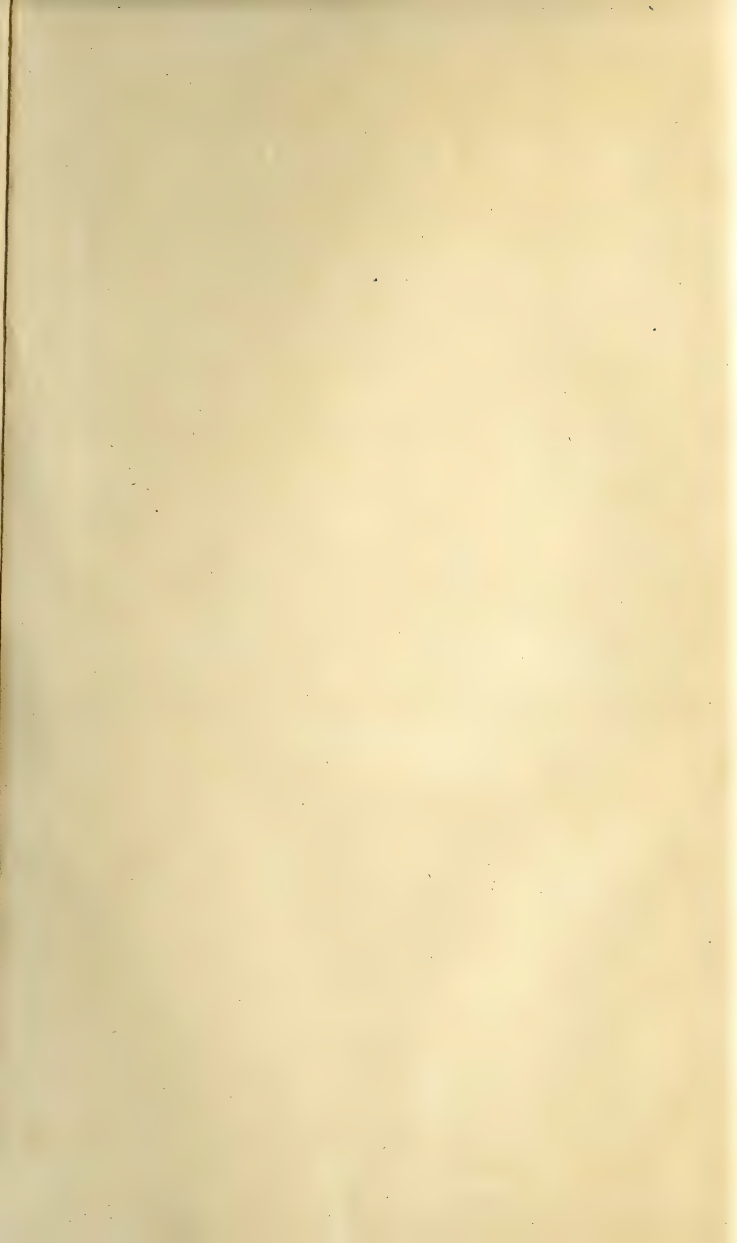
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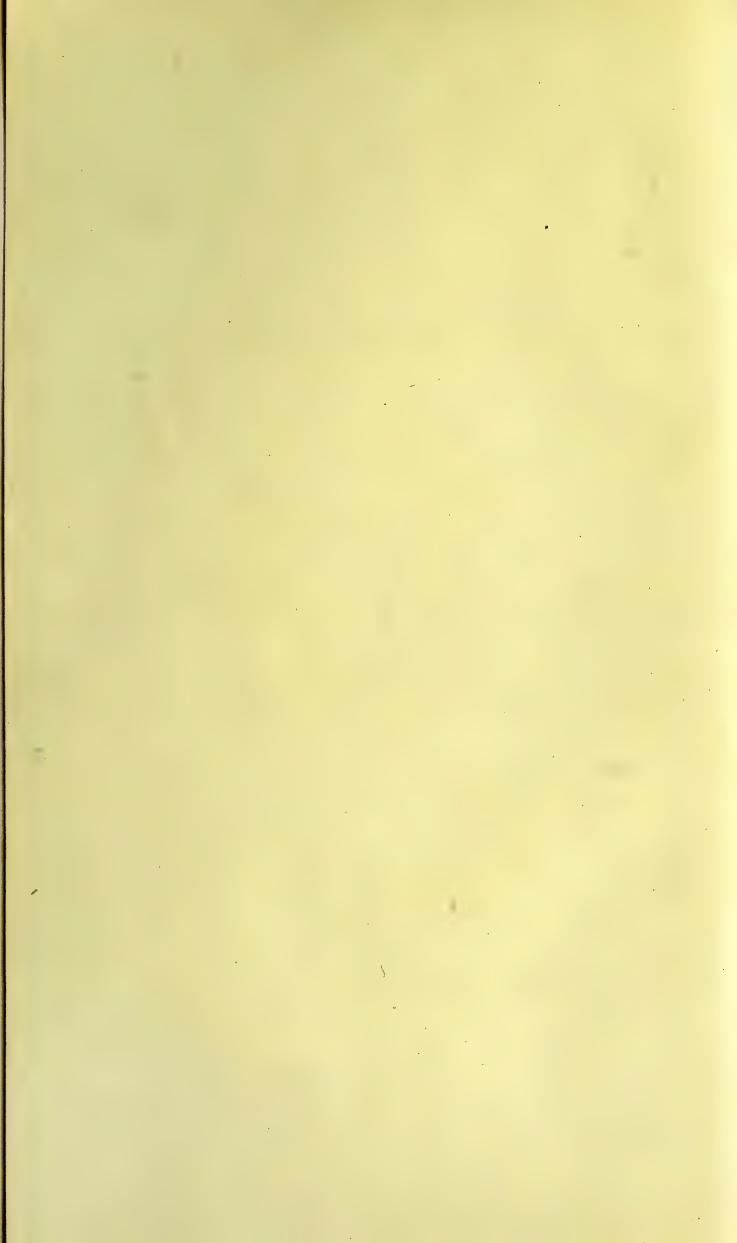


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By RICHARD PENN, F.R.S.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1855.

Price One Shilling.



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MAXIMS AND HINTS

ON

ANGLING, CHESS, SHOOTING,

AND OTHER MATTERS;

ALSO

MISERIES OF FISHING.

BY RICHARD PENN, ESQ., F.R.S.

A NEW AND CHEAP EDITION.

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1855.

*“ Lorsque je veux, sans y faire semblant, me livrer
“ aux méditations d’une douce philosophie, je vais à la
“ pêche. Ma longue expérience me tient en garde contre
“ les inconvéniens d’une mauvaise pratique ; et je jouis
“ de mon succès, qu’aucun jaloux ne vient troubler. Ma
“ pêche finie, eh bien ! je rentre dans le mouvement de
“ la vie, je fais ma partie d’échecs ; je triomphe, mon
“ sang circule ; je suis battu, mais je me relève.”—*

TACTIQUE DES RÉCRÉATIONS.

MAXIMS & HINTS ON ANGLING, &c.



“And when he shows them to you, do not show yourself to them.”

I.

ARE there any fish in the river to which you are going?

II.

Having settled the above question in the affirmative, get some person who knows the water to show you whereabouts the fish usually lie; and when he shows them to you, do not show yourself to them.

III.

Comparatively coarse fishing will succeed better when you are not seen by the fish, than the finest when they see you.

IV.

Do not imagine that, because a fish does not instantly dart off on first seeing you, he is the less aware of your presence; he almost always on such occasions ceases to feed, and pays you the compliment of devoting his whole attention to you, whilst he is preparing for a start whenever the apprehended danger becomes sufficiently imminent.

V.

By wading when the sun does not shine, you may walk in the river within eighteen or twenty yards below a fish, which would be immediately driven away by your walking on the bank on either side, though at a greater distance from him.

VI.

When you are fishing with the natural May-fly, it is as well to wait for a passing cloud, as to drive away the fish by putting your fly to him in the glare of the sunshine, when he will not take it.

VII.

If you pass your fly neatly and well three times over a trout, and he refuses it, do not wait any longer for him; you may be sure that he has seen the line of invitation which you have sent over the water to him, and does not intend to come.

VIII.

If your line is nearly *taut*, as it ought to be, with little or no gut in the water, a good fish will always hook himself, on your gently raising the top of the rod when he has taken the fly.

IX.

If you are above a fish in the stream when you hook him, get below him as soon as you can; and remember that if you pull him, but for an instant, against the stream, he will, if a heavy fish, break his hold; or if he should be firmly hooked, you will probably find that the united strength of the stream and fish is too much for your skill and tackle.

X.

I do not think that a fish has much power of stopping himself if, immediately on being hooked, he is moved slowly with the current, under the attractive influence of your rod and line. He will soon find that a forced march of this sort is very fatiguing, and he may then be brought, by a well-regulated exercise of gentle violence, to the bank, from whence he is to be instantly whipt out by an expert assistant, furnished with a landing-net, the ring of which ought not to be of a less diameter than eighteen inches, the handle of it being seven feet long.

XI.

If, after hooking a trout, you allow him to remain stationary but for a moment, he will have time to put his helm hard a-port or a-starboard, and to offer some resistance. Strong tackle now becomes useful.



"Whence he is to be instantly whipt out by an expert assistant, furnished," &c.

p. 5.

XII.

Bear always in mind that no tackle is strong enough, unless well handled. A good fisherman will easily kill a trout of three pounds with a rod and line which are not strong enough to lift a dead weight of one pound from the floor, and place it on the table.

XIII.

Remember that, in whipping with the artificial fly, it must have time, when you have drawn it out of the water, to make the whole circuit, and to be at one time straight behind you, before it can be driven out

straight before you. If you give it the forward impulse too soon, you will hear a crack. Take this as a hint that your fly is gone to grass.

XIV.

Never throw with a long line when a short one will answer your purpose. The most difficult fish to hook is one which is rising at three-fourths of the utmost distance to which you can throw. Even when you are at the extent of your distance, you have a better chance; because in this case, when you do reach him, your line will be straight, and, when you do not, the intermediate failures will not alarm him.

XV.

It appears to me that, in whipping with an artificial fly, there are only two cases in which a fish taking the fly will infallibly hook himself without your assistance, viz.

1. When your fly first touches the water at the end of a straight line.
2. When you are drawing out your fly for a new throw.

In all other cases it is necessary that, in order to hook him when he has taken the fly, you should do something with your wrist which it is not easy to describe.

XVI.

If your line should fall loose and wavy into the water, it will either frighten away the fish, or he will take the fly into his mouth without fastening himself; and when he finds that it does not answer his purpose, he will spit it out again, before it has answered yours.

XVII.

Although the question of fishing up or down the stream is usually settled by the direction of the wind, you may sometimes have the option; and it is, therefore, as well to say a word or two on both sides.

1. If, when you are fishing down-stream, you take a step or two with each successive throw, your fly is always travelling over new water, which cannot have been disturbed by the passing of your line.

2. When you are fishing up-stream, you may lose the advantage of raising so many fish; but, on the other hand, you will have a better chance of hooking those which rise at your fly, because the darting forward of a fish seizing it has a tendency to tighten your line, and produce the desired effect.

3. If you are in the habit of sometimes catching a fish, there is another great advantage in fishing up-stream, viz. whilst you are playing and leading (necessarily down-stream) the fish which you have hooked, you do not alarm the others which are above you, waiting till their turn comes.

XVIII.

The learned are much divided in opinion as to the propriety of whipping with two flies or with one. I am humbly of opinion that your chance of hooking fish is much increased by your using two flies; but I think that, by using only one, you increase your chance of landing the fish.

XIX.

When you are using two flies, you can easily find the bob-fly on the top of the water, and thus be sure that the end-fly is not far off. When you are using only



"You will find it difficult, with all your attractions, to overcome the strong attachment," &c.

one fly, you cannot so easily see where the fly is ; but I think that you can make a better guess as to where the fish is likely to be after you have hooked him.

XX.

Also, when you are using two flies, you may sometimes catch a fish with one of them, and a weed growing in the river with the other. When such a *liaison* is once formed, you will find it difficult, with all your attractions, to overcome the strong attachment of the fish to your worthless rival the weed.

XXI.

If the weed will not give way in the awkward juncture above alluded to, you must proceed to extremities. "Then comes the tug of war;" and your

line is quite as likely to break between you and the fish, as between the fish and the weed.

XXII.

When, during the season of the May-fly, your friends, the gentlemen from London, say that they "have scarcely seen a fish rise all day," do not too hastily conclude that the fish have not been feeding on the fly.

XXIII.

The only "rising" which is seen by the unlearned is the splash which is made by a fish when he darts from a considerable depth in the water to catch an occasional fly on the surface. There is, however, another sort of "rising," which is better worth the skilful angler's attention, viz.

XXIV.

When a fish is seriously feeding on the fly, he stations himself at no greater depth than his own length, and, making his tail the hinge of his motions, he gently raises his mouth to the top of the water, and quietly sucks in the fly attempting to pass over him. A rising of this sort is not easily seen, but it is worth looking for; because, although a fish feeding in this manner will rarely go many inches on either side for a fly, he will as rarely refuse to take one which comes (without any gut in the water) directly to him.

XXV.

If your fly (gut unfortunately included) should swim over a fish without his taking it, look out well for a darting line of undulation, which betokens his immediate departure; and remember, that it is of no use to continue fishing for him after he is gone.



"If a friend should say to you in a careless way, 'Where did you take that fine fish?'"

p. 12.

XXVI.

The stations chosen by fish for feeding are those which are likely to afford them good sport in catching flies, viz.

1. The mouths of ditches running into the river.
2. The confluence of two branches of a stream, which has been divided by a patch of weeds.
3. That part of a stream which has been narrowed by two such patches.

4. Fish are also to be found under the bank opposite to the wind, where they are waiting for the flies which are blown against that bank, and fall into the river.

XXVII.

If, during your walks by the river-side, you have marked any good fish, it is fair to presume that other persons have marked them also. Suppose the case of two well-known fish, one of them (which I will call A.) lying above a certain bridge, the other (which I will call B.) lying below the bridge. Suppose further that you have just caught B., and that some curious and cunning friend should say to you in a careless way, "Where did you take that fine fish?" a finished fisherman would advise you to tell your inquiring friend that you had taken your fish just *above* the bridge, describing, as the scene of action, the spot which, in truth, you know to be still occupied by the other fish, A. Your friend would then fish no more for A., supposing that to be the fish which you have caught; and whilst he innocently resumes his operations below the bridge, where he falsely imagines B. still to be, A. is left quietly for you, if you can catch him.

XXVIII.

When you see a large fish rising so greedily in the middle of a sharp stream, that you feel almost sure of his instantly taking your May-fly, I would advise you to make an accurate survey of all obstructions in the immediate neighbourhood of your feet—of any ditch which may be close behind you—or of any narrow plank, amidst high rushes, which you may shortly have to walk over in a hurry. If you should hook the fish, a knowledge of these interesting localities will be very useful to you.



“A knowledge of these interesting localities will be very useful to you.”

XXIX.

When your water-proof boots are wet through, make a hole or two near the bottom of them, in order that the water, which runs in whilst you are walking in the river, may run freely out again whilst you are walking on the bank. You will thus avoid an accompaniment of pumping-music, which is not agreeable.

XXX.

Never mind what they of the old school say about “playing him till he is tired.” Much valuable time and many a good fish may be lost by this antiquated

proceeding. Put him into your basket *as soon as you can*. Everything depends on the manner in which you commence your acquaintance with him. If you can at first prevail upon him to go a little way down the stream with you, you will have no difficulty afterwards in persuading him to let you have the pleasure of seeing him at dinner.

XXXI.

Do not be afraid of filling your pockets too full when you go out; you are more likely to leave something behind you than to take too much. A man who seldom catches a fish at any other time, usually gets hold of one (and loses him of course) whilst his attendant is gone back for something which had been forgotten.

XXXII.

If your attendant is a handy fellow at landing a fish, let him do it in his own way: if he is not, try to find a better man, or go home. Although so much depends upon his skill, you will rarely derive much comfort from asking him for his opinion. If you have had bad sport, and say to him, "Which way shall we go now?" he will most probably say, "Where you please, sir." If you ask him what he thinks of the weather, he is very likely to say that last week (*when you were in London*) it was "famous weather for fishing;" or he will perhaps say, that he expects that next week (*when you are to be at home again*) it will be very good. I never knew one of these men who was satisfied with the present hour.

XXXIII.

Do not leave off fishing early in the evening because your friends are tired. After a bright day, the

largest fish are to be caught by whipping between sunset and dark. Even, however, in these precious moments, you will not have good sport if you continue throwing after you have whipped your fly off. Pay attention to this; and if you have any doubt after dusk, you may easily ascertain the point, by drawing the end of the line quickly through your hand,—particularly if you do not wear gloves.

XXXIV.

No attempt is here made to give directions as to the best seasons for cutting the woods which are fittest for the making of rods, or as to the mode of preparing them; because the worst rod which is kept for sale at the present day is probably as good as the best of the first few dozen which any amateur is likely to make for himself.

XXXV.

Lastly—When you have got hold of a good fish, which is not very tractable, if you are married, gentle reader, think of your wife, who, like the fish, is united to you by very tender ties, which can only end with her death, or her going into weeds. If you are single, the loss of the fish, when you thought the prize your own, may remind you of some more serious disappointment.

*Rod Cottage, River Side,
31st May, 1829.*

POSTSCRIPT.

I FORGOT to say, that, if a friend should invite you to his house, saying that he will give you "an excellent day's fishing," you ought not to doubt his kind intention, but you certainly ought not to feel very sure that you will have good sport. Provide yourself for such a visit with everything which you may want, as if you were going into an uninhabited country. Above all things, take a landing-net with you. Your friend's (if he has one) is probably torn and without a handle, being a sort of reticulated shovel for taking fish out of the well of a punt. Take warning from the following story ;—

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Thompson went last week to the house of Mr. Jenkins, for a few days' fishing. They were received with the utmost kindness and hospitality by Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, and on the following morning after breakfast, the gardener (who was on that day called the fisherman) was desired to attend them to the river. Thompson, who had a landing-net of his own, begged to have a boy to carry it. Jack was immediately sent for, and he appeared in *top* boots, with a livery hat and waistcoat.

Arriving at the water-side, Thompson gave his gnat-basket to the boy, and told him to go on the other side of the river, and look on the grass for a few May-flies. Jack said that he did not exactly know what May-flies were, and that the river could not be crossed without going over a bridge a mile off. Thompson is a patient man, so he began to fish with his landing-



The boy exclaiming, "Damn un, I miss'd un," instantly threw a second brick-bat.

p. 18.

net for a few May-flies, and after he had necessarily frightened away many fish, he succeeded in catching six or seven May-flies.

Working one of them with the blowing-line much to his own satisfaction, and thinking to extract a compliment from his attendant, he said, "They do not often fish here in this way—do they?" "No," said the boy, "they drags wi' a net; they did zo the day afore yesterday."

Our angler, after much patient fishing, hooked a fine trout; and having brought him carefully to the

bank, he said, "Now, my lad, don't be in a hurry, but get him out as soon as you can." Jack ran to the water's edge, threw down the net, and seizing the line with both hands, of course broke it immediately.

Nothing daunted, Thompson now mended his tackle and went on fishing; and when he thought, "good easy man," that the very moment for hooking another trout was arrived, there was a great splash just above his fly;—and the boy exclaiming, "Damn un, I miss'd un," instantly threw a second brick-bat at a rat which was crossing the river.

Mine host, in order to accommodate his friends, dined early; and when they went after dinner to enjoy the evening fishing, they found that the miller had turned off the water, and that the river was nearly dry,—so they went back to tea.



F. R. Lee, Esq., R.A.

MISERIES OF FISHING.



“And having occasion to regret the decayed state of the hand-rail,” &c.

p. 20.

I.

MAKING a great improvement in a receipt which a friend had given you for staining gut—and finding that you have produced exactly the colour which you wanted, but that the dye has made all your bottoms quite rotten.

II.

Suddenly putting up your hand to save your hat in a high wind, and grasping a number of artificial flies, which you had pinned round it, without any intention of taking hold of more than one at a time.

III.

Leading a large fish down-stream and arriving at a ditch, the width of which is evident, although the depth of it may be a matter of some doubt. Having thus to decide very quickly whether you will lose the fish and half your tackle, or run the risk of going up to your neck in mud. Perhaps both.

IV.

Feeling rather unsteady whilst you are walking on a windy day over an old foot-bridge, and having occasion to regret the decayed state of the hand-rail which once protected the passing fisherman.

V.

Fishing for the first time with flies of your own making—and finding that they are quite as good as any which you can buy, except that the hooks are not so firmly tied to the gut.

VI.

Taking out with you as your aide-de-camp an unsophisticated lad from the neighbouring village, who laughs at you when you miss hooking a fish rising at a fly, and says with a grin, “You can’t vasten ’em as my vather does.”



“Looking back, and seeing a more skilful friend catch him at the first throw.”
p. 22.

VII.

Making the very throw which you feel sure will at last enable you to reach a fish that is rising at some distance—and seeing the upper half of your rod go into the middle of the river. When you have towed it ashore, finding that it has broken off close to the ferule, which is immoveably fixed in the lower half of your rod.

VIII.

Feeling the first cold drop giving notice to your great toe that in less than two minutes your boot will be full of water.

IX.

Going out on a morning so fine that no man would think of taking his water-proof cloak with him—and then, before catching any fish, being thoroughly wet through by an unexpected shower.

X.

When you cannot catch any fish—being told by your attendant of the excellent sport which your predecessor had on the same spot, only a few days before.

XI.

Having brought with you from town a large assortment of expensive artificial flies—and being told on showing them to an experienced native, that “They are certainly very beautiful, but that none of them are of any use here.”

XII.

After trying in vain to reach a trout which is rising on the opposite side of the river—at last walking on; and before you have gone 100 yards, looking back, and seeing a more skilful friend catch him at the first throw.—Weight 3 lbs. 2 oz.

XIII.

Having stupidly trodden on the top of your rod—and then finding that the spare top, which you have brought out with you in the butt, belongs to the rod which you have left at home, and will not fit that which you are using.



"Probing the bottom in front of you with the handle of your landing-net."

p. 24.

XIV.

Having steered safely through some very dangerous weeds a fish which you consider to weigh at least 3 lbs., and having brought him safely to the very edge of the bank,—then seeing him, when he is all but in the landing-net, make a plunge, which in a moment renders all your previous skill of no avail, and puts it out of your power to verify the accuracy of your calculations as to his weight.

XV.

Fishing with the blowing-line when the wind is so light that your fly is seldom more than two yards from you, or when the wind is so strong that it always carries your fly up into the air, before it comes to the spot which you wish it to swim over.

XVI.

Wishing to show off before a young friend whom you have been learnedly instructing in the mysteries of the art, and finding that you cannot catch any fish yourself, whilst he (an inexperienced hand) hooks and lands (by mere accident of course) a very large one.

XVII.

Attempting to walk across the river in a new place without knowing exactly whereabouts certain holes, which you have heard of, are. Probing the bottom in front of you with the handle of your landing-net, —and finding it very soft.

XVIII.

Going some distance for three days' fishing, on the two first of which there is bright sunshine and no wind, and then finding that the third, which opens with "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky," is the day which a neighbouring farmer has fixed upon for washing two hundred sheep on the shallow where you expected to have the best sport.

XIX.

Being allowed to have one day's fishing in a stream, the windings of which are so many, that it



"You must sit down on the wet grass whilst your attendant pulls them off,
in order," &c.

p. 26.

would require half a dozen different winds to enable you to fish the greater part of it, from the only side to which your leave extends.

XX.

Finding, on taking your book out of your pocket, that the fly at the end of your line is not the only one by many dozen which you have had in the water, whilst you have been wading rather too deep.

XXI.

Wading half an inch deeper than the tops of your boots, and finding afterwards that you must carry about with you four or five quarts in each, or must sit down on the wet grass whilst your attendant pulls them off, in order that you may empty them, and try to pull them on again.

XXII.

Jumping out of bed very early every morning, during the season of the May-fly, to look at a weathercock opposite to your window, and always finding the wind either in the north or east.

XXIII.

Having just hooked a heavy fish, when you are using the blowing-line and seeing the silk break about two feet above your hand; then watching the broken end as it travels quickly through each successive ring, till it finally leaves the top of your rod, and follows the fish to the bottom of the river.

XXIV.

Receiving a very elegant new rod from London, and being told by one of the most skilful of your brother anglers, that it is so stiff,—and by another, that it is so pliant, that it is not possible for any man to throw a fly properly with it.

XXV.

Being obliged to listen to a long story about the difficulties which one of your friends had to encounter in landing a very fine trout which has just been



“ Finding that they are all about to be immediately driven away by
five-and-twenty cows.”

p. 28.

placed on the table for dinner, when you have no story of the same sort to tell in return.

XXVI.

Hooking a large trout, and then turning the handle of your reel the wrong way; thus producing an effect diametrically opposite to that of shortening your line, and making the fish more unmanageable than before.

XXVII.

Arriving just before sunset at a shallow, where the fish are rising beautifully, and finding that they are all about to be immediately driven away by five-and-twenty cows, which are preparing to walk very leisurely across the river in open files.

XXVIII.

Coming to an ugly ditch in your way across a water-meadow late in the day, when you are too tired to jump, and being obliged to walk half a mile in search of a place where you think you can step over it.

XXIX.

Flattering yourself that you had brought home the largest fish of the day, and then finding that two of your party have each of them caught a trout more than half a pound heavier than yours.

XXX.

Finding yourself reduced to the necessity of talking about the beautiful form and colour of some trout, which you have caught, being well aware that in the important particular of *weight*, they are much inferior to several of those taken on the same day by one of your companions.

XXXI.

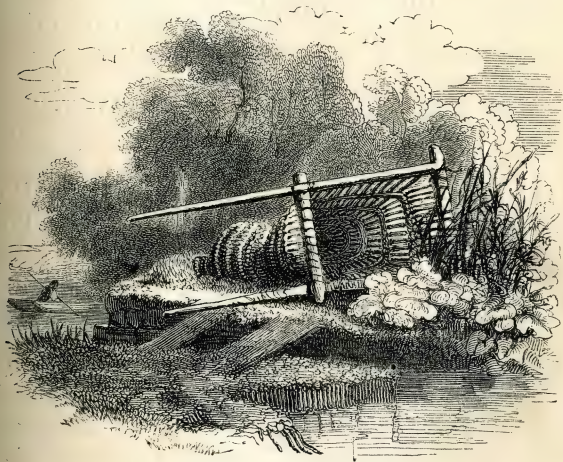
Telling a long story after dinner, tending to show (with full particulars of time and place) how that, under very difficult circumstances, and notwithstanding very great skill on your part, your tackle had been that morning broken and carried away by a very large fish; and then having the identical fly, lost by you on that occasion, returned to you by one of your

party, who found it in the mouth of a trout, caught by him, about an hour after your disaster, on the very spot so accurately described by you—the said very large fish being, after all, a very small one.

XXXII.

Arriving at a friend's house in the country, one very cold evening in March, and being told by his keeper that there are a great many large pike in the water, and that you are sure of having good sport on the following day; and then looking out of your bedroom window the next morning, and seeing two unhappy swans dancing an awkward sort of minuet on the ice, the surface of the lake having been completely frozen during the night.

LONDON, *March*, 1833.



Drawn by F. R. Lee, Esq., R.A.

MORE MISERIES.

(Continuation of Story from page 18.)

~~~~~

ON a subsequent occasion our honest anglers repeated their visit to Mr. Jenkins, who, with the view of making himself more agreeable to his guests, had, in the meantime, agreed to pay an annual rent to the miller, for the exclusive right of fishing in some water belonging to the mill, which was said to contain the largest fish in the river.

Now, this miller had a son, who, whilst he followed his father's daily occupation of preparing matter for the *loaves*, sometimes thought of the *fishes* too; and he was better known in the neighbourhood for his great skill in fishing, than for any unusual acquaintance with the mysteries of grinding. He had frequently used much argument and entreaty to dissuade his father from letting the fishery; but the prudent old miller thought that £15 per annum, to be paid by Mr. Jenkins, would be more profitable to him, than any pleasure which his son might derive from catching many fine brace of trout during the season.

Such was the state of affairs in this part of the world, when Mr. Jackson and Mr. Thompson arrived early one morning, by special invitation, to make a first trial of their skill in the new water. The usual conversation about the state of the weather was quickly despatched at breakfast. The wind was, for once, pronounced to be in the right quarter. It was unani-



“He now sallied forth, not ‘equal to both,’ but ‘armed for either field.’”

mously agreed that there could not well be a more favourable day for fishing, and that, therefore, the gentlemen ought to lose no time in going down to the river. Our old friend, Thompson, who, as we have already seen, was not always very successful with a fly, had lately, in order that he might have two strings to his bow,\* been learning another branch of the gentle art, called “Spinning a minnow;” and he now sallied forth, not “equal to both,” but “armed for either field,” and walked with a confident step to

\* It was a long one, when he talked about fishing.



a celebrated spot below the mill. This new acquirement had been kept a profound secret from Jackson, who went out, as usual, fly-fishing, and proceeded to a part of the stream above the mill.

It was not to be expected that the young miller would work cheerfully at the mill that morning. He felt that, although he had been cruelly deprived of the fishery by his father, he surely had a right to *look* at the gentlemen if he pleased; he therefore put on his dusty hat and walked, in a surly mood, to the river side,—taking with him, as the companion of his sorrows, a ragged little boy, who had often witnessed his exploits with envy and admiration, and occasionally imitated his great example in a very humble manner by fishing for gudgeons in the canal.

The youth and the boy found Thompson so busily engaged in arranging his new spinning-tackle, that he did not perceive that they had established themselves within a few yards of him. There he stood upon the bank, deeply impressed with the value of some excellent instructions which he had lately received for his guidance, and fully sensible of the vast superiority over Jackson which he now possessed. Having at last settled every preliminary to his entire satisfaction, he was just about to cast in his minnow for the first time, when the miller attracted Thompson's notice by that peculiar sort of short cough which is a relief to suppressed insolence, and acts as a safety-valve to prevent explosion.

Poor Thompson! He did not feel quite qualified for a performance of the kind before a critic so well able to judge, and so little disposed to admire; but he considered that it would be *infra dig.* to appear disconcerted by the young miller's presence,—so he assumed a look of defiance, and manfully commenced operations.



'I'll lay a penny that wouldn't ha' happened if *you* had had hold on 'im!!'

p. 34.

After one or two bad throws, and sundry awkward attempts at improvement, a fine trout (*mirabile dictu!*) darted from under the bank and seized his minnow. "Who cares for the miller now?" thought Thompson; but, alas! the happy thought passed through his mind—

"Too like the lightning, which does cease to be  
Ere one can say—It lightens."

He unfortunately (*vide* Maxim IX.) held the fish a little too hard against the stream, and pulled him so very triumphantly, that the thrilling sensation of tug-



ging pressure on the rod suddenly ceased, and the hookless end of the broken line flew into the air!!

At this awful crisis the young miller's cough became very troublesome, and the boy coolly called out to him—

“*I say, Jack!—I'll lay a penny that wouldn't ha' happened if you had hold on 'im!!!*”

\* \* \* \*

Long before Thompson had recovered from the effects of this sad disaster, Jenkins came up to him to announce that luncheon was ready. Overwhelming our poor sufferer with a torrent of well-meant condolence, he said—

“Well, Thompson!

“What! no sport?

“That *is* unlucky!

“I am very anxious that *you* should catch a good fish. *Jackson* has just caught a brace of very fine ones!

“This is exactly the spot where I expected that you would have the best sport!

“The miller tells me that the largest fish lie there,\* near that broken post under the opposite bank. Pray cast your minnow close to that, and you will be sure to run a fish almost immediately.”

Jenkins little knew what he was asking. The aforesaid post was at a formidable distance,—it could only be reached by a most skilful hand. Thompson felt by no means disposed to attempt it, because, although Jenkins appeared to think that it would be an easy task for so finished an angler as Thompson, he himself had no doubt that the odious miller, who

\* There the fish did not *lie*, but the miller did. He well knew that, since the letting of the fishery, his son had taken good care that the best of them should be gradually removed to Billingsgate by a more summary process than that of rod and line.



"He begged that they would allow him to eat his luncheon without waiting for the rest of the party."

p. 36.

was still looking on, was of a different opinion. He therefore thought that it would be wise to leave the question undetermined, and not to give a *casting* vote on the occasion.

And now Thompson, turning his back on the river, walked home arm-in-arm with his friend Mr. Jenkins, thinking much about the fish which he had lost, and perhaps grieving a little about those which Jackson was said to have caught.

The brace of very fine trout, which had been caught by Mr. Jackson, were exhibited by him in due form to the ladies, just before luncheon. Whilst he was pointing out the beautiful condition of the fish,

without at all underrating their weight, Miss Smith, who was staying on a visit with her sister, Mrs. Jenkins, pleasantly remarked that Mr. Jackson was very *lucky* to have caught two such fine fish whilst Mr. Thompson had not caught any. This led to an interesting conversation about the caprice of the fickle goddess, so often alluded to in the lamentations of an unsuccessful angler. Thompson took no part in the discussion, and he did not refer them to the miller or the little boy for any other explanation\* of the cause of his failure; but he begged that they would allow him to eat his luncheon, without waiting for the rest of the party, as he was anxious to return as soon as possible to the river, where he expected to have great sport in the evening.

After luncheon, our unfortunate hero did not catch any fish, and he found that he could not throw his minnow within several yards of the far-famed post, even when he was not annoyed by spectators. He contrived, however, to get fast hold of another post, at a much less distance from him; in consequence of which, he was obliged to abandon a second set of his best minnow tackle (price 2s. 6d.) to its fate in the middle of the river.

At the end of *his day's sport*, Thompson omitted to use the wise precaution of taking his rod to pieces,†

\* Neither did Mr. Jackson think it necessary to explain to the ladies, or even to his friend Thompson, that the very fine trout, about which he had received so many compliments, had been taken by fixing his landing-net at the mouth of one of the narrow water-courses, up which the fish had worked their way in search of minnows;—a secret method of ensuring good sport, well known to some few very cunning anglers, whose motto is

“Unde habeas quærit Nemo, sed oportet habere.”—Juv.

† I understand that Thompson has written a long letter, complaining of my not having given any maxim or hint on this important point. I beg leave here to apologise for the omission; and I have no



"His ears were assailed by a loud repetition of the cruel cough."

p. 38.

before leaving the river side. On his way homewards, in the evening, he met the little boy, who sily asked him if he had had good sport *since*. This brought to his recollection the fact of his having to pass through the mill, in order to cross the river; and the prospect of his being asked a similar question by the miller was not agreeable. When he arrived at the mill, all was quiet; and he, therefore, flattered himself that the miller was comfortably enjoying his pipe at the ale-house.—Thompson was now so elated at the idea

hesitation in advising him, if he should ever put his rod together again, not to omit taking it to pieces as soon as he has done fishing.



of passing through unobserved, that he quite forgot the exalted state of his rod, until he was reminded of it by a sudden jerk which broke off the top, leaving his third and last set of tackle, with a brilliant artificial minnow, sticking fast in a projecting rafter\* above his reach. Hastily shoving the broken joint (Thompson never swears) into the butt of his rod, he hoped that he should be able to conceal all knowledge of this last misfortune. He, however, felt very unwilling that the shining little minnow should remain in its present position, as a glaring proof of his awkwardness; and it immediately occurred to him, that a small ladder, which was close at hand, was a thing exactly suited to the occasion; but at the very moment when he became convinced, by actual experiment, that the ladder was too short for his purpose, his ears were assailed by a loud repetition of the cruel cough, and his eyes were met by a killing glance from those of the miller's son.

On the following day, Thompson returned, much out of spirits, to London. On that day, too, the young miller resumed his duties at the mill, less out of humour than before. Very shortly after this the old miller died, and the son then took the fishery into his own hands; and, however closely he may now resemble his late grandfather (who formerly lived on the River Dee), in caring for nobody, he never, whilst Thompson lives, will be able to say "Nobody cares for me."

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"So ends my Tale." I fear that the reader must think that, like Thompson, he has now had quite

\* *Piscium et summâ genus hæsit ulmo.*—HOR.

enough of "THE MISERIES OF FISHING." I feel, however, assured that he will forgive me for relating this story, because, although his attention may be fatigued by the perusal of it, his eye will be gratified by the beauty of several new illustrations, which I owe to the kindness of my friends, the distinguished artists, whose names are printed under their welcome contributions to my little book.

*Whitehall, March, 1839.*





## MAXIMS AND HINTS FOR CHESS PLAYERS.

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### I.

WIN as often as you can, but never display an insulting joy on the occasion. When you cannot win—lose (though you may not like it) with good temper.

### II.

If your adversary, after you have won a game, should seek to prove that you have done so by some fault of his rather than by your own good play, you need not attend to his argument on the subject, since he can only explain to the by-standers the mode by which he might have won the game, *but did not*.

### III.

Nor need you make yourself uneasy if your adversary should console himself by pointing out a mode by which you might have won the game in a shorter and more masterly manner. Listen patiently to his explanation—it cannot prove that your way was not good enough.

### IV.

When you are playing with an opponent whom you feel sure that you can master, do not insult him by saying that you consider him a stronger player

than yourself,—but that particular circumstances may prevent him from playing with his usual force to-day, &c. &c.

V.

Sometimes—when, alas! you have lost the game—an unmerciful conqueror will insist on “murdering Pizarro all over again,” and glory in explaining how that your game was irretrievable after you had given a certain injudicious check with the queen,\* (the consequence of which *he says* that he immediately foresaw,) and that then, by a succession of very good moves on his part, he won easily. You must bear all this as well as you can.

VI.

A good player seldom complains that another is slow, but is glad to have the opportunity afforded to him of attentively considering the state of the game. Do not, therefore, be impatient when it is your adversary's turn to move. When it is your own, take as much time as you require, and no more.

VII.

It is very provoking if, whilst you are playing, your adversary will talk about the state of the game; but you cannot help it; the pieces will give you ample revenge, if you can avail yourself of their power.

VIII.

It is still more provoking if the by-standers talk: they generally claim the merit of having foreseen

\* *Infandum Regina jubes renovare dolorem.*

every good move, and sometimes express great surprise at your not having made a particular move. Now that move, if you had made it, would probably have led to your speedily losing the game—before which they would have walked away to another table.

## IX.

Almost every moderate player thinks himself fully qualified to criticise the move by which a game has been lost,—although, if he had himself been in the loser's place, he would, very probably, have been check-mated twenty moves before the opportunity occurred for committing the particular mistake, which he thinks he should have avoided.

## X.

Amongst good players, it is considered as much an indispensable condition of the game, that a piece once touched must be moved, as that the queen is not to have the knight's, or a rook the bishop's move.

## XI.

Some persons, when they are playing with a stranger who entreats to be allowed to take back a move, let him do so the first time, but, almost immediately afterwards, put their own queen *en prise*; and when the mistake is politely pointed out to them, they say that *they* never take back a move, but that they are ready to begin another game.

## XII.

Do not be alarmed about the state of your adversary's health, when, after losing two or three games,

he complains of having a bad head-ache, or of feeling very unwell. If he should win the next game, you will probably hear no more of this.

## XIII.

Never (if you can avoid it) lose a game to a person who rarely wins when he plays with you. If you do, you may afterwards find that this one game has been talked of to all his friends, but without any mention of ninety-nine others which had a different result.

## XIV.

When any one tells you that on a certain day last week he won a game from one of your friends, it may be as well to enquire how many other games were played on the same day.

## XV.

There is no better way of deciding on the comparative skill of two players than by the result of a number of games. Be satisfied with that result, and do not attempt to reason upon it.

## XVI.

Remember the Italian proverb, "Never make a good move without first looking out for a better." Even if your adversary should leave his queen *en prise*, do not snap hastily at it. The queen is a good thing to win, but the game is a better.

## XVII.

Between even, and tolerably good, players a mere trifle will frequently decide the event of a game;

but when you have gained a small advantage, be satisfied with it for the time. Do not, by attempting too much, lose what you have gained. Your object being to win the game, the dullest way of winning is surely better than the most brilliant method of losing.

## XVIII.

If your knowledge of "the books" enables you to see that a person, with whom you are playing for the first time, opens his game badly, do not suppose, as a matter of course, that you are going to check-mate him in ten or twelve moves. Many moves called *very bad* become only such by being well opposed; and you can derive but little advantage from them, unless you are well acquainted with the system of crowding your adversary,—one of the secrets of the game.

## XIX.

Some players have acquired mechanically the art of opening their game in a style much above their real force; but when they have exhausted their store of *book knowledge*, they soon fall to pieces, and become an easy prey to masters of the game. Others do not know how to open their game on scientific principles, and yet, if they can stagger through the beginning, without decided loss, fight most nobly when there are but few pieces and pawns left on the board. All these varieties of play must be carefully studied by those who wish to win.

## XX.

Although no degree of instruction derived from "books" will make a good player, without much



practice with all sorts of opponents, yet, on the other hand, when you hear a person, who has had great practice, boast of never having looked into a chess-book, you may be sure that he is a bad player, or that he is not nearly so good a player as he might have become by attentively studying the laborious works which have been published on almost every conceivable opening, by such players as Ercole del Rio, Ponziani, Philidor, Sarratt, and Lewis.

## XXI.

Between fine players, small odds (viz. pawn, with one, or with two moves) are of great consequence ; between inferior players they are of none. The value of these odds consists chiefly in the advantage of position they afford ; and in every long game between weak players, that advantage is gained and lost several times, without either party being aware of it.

## XXII.

Almost all good players (*and some others*) have a much higher opinion of their strength than it really deserves. One person feels sure that he is a better player than some particular opponent, although he cannot but confess that, for some unaccountable reason, or other, he does not always win a majority of games from him. Another attributes his failure solely to want of attention to details which he considers hardly to involve any real genius for the game ; and is obliged to content himself with boasting of having certainly, at one time, had much the best of a game, which he afterwards lost, *only by a mistake*. A third thinks that he must be a good player, because he has discovered almost all the many difficult check-

mates which have been published as problems. He may be able to do this, and yet be unable to play a whole game well, it being much more easy to find out, at your leisure, the way to do that which you are told before-hand is practicable, than to decide, in actual play, whether, or not, it is prudent to make the attempt.

## XXIII.

An amateur of talent is often beaten by a fourth-rate player at a chess club, who has become from constant practice thoroughly acquainted with all the technicalities of the game, and knows how to build up a wall for the other to run his head against. The loser in this case may *perhaps* eventually become the better player of the two; but he is not so yet.

## XXIV.

Sometimes a person will tell you that he played the other day, for the first time, with Mr. Such-a-one, (a very celebrated player,) who won the game, with great difficulty, after a very hard fight. Your friend probably deceives himself greatly in supposing this to be the case. A player who has a reputation to lose, always plays very cautiously against a person whose strength he does not know: he runs no risks, and does not attempt to do more than win the game, which is all that he undertook to do.

## XXV.

When you receive the odds of a piece from a better player than yourself, remember he sees everything which you see, and probably much more. Be very careful how you attack him. Act in the early

part of the game entirely on the defensive, or probably you will not live long enough to enjoy the advantage which has been given you. Even though you may still have the advantage of a piece more, when the game is far advanced, do not feel too sure of victory. Take all his pawns quietly, *if you can*, and see your way clearly before you attempt to check-mate him. You will thus perhaps be longer about it, but winning is very agreeable work.

## XXVI.

Many persons advise you, when you receive the odds of a rook, to make exchanges as often as you can, in order to maintain the numerical superiority with which you began. This is very cunning; but you will probably find that "*Master is Yorkshire too*," and that he will not allow you to make exchanges early in the game, except for the purpose of leading you into a ruinous inferiority of position.

## XXVII.

You will never improve by playing only with players of your own strength. In order to play well, you must toil through the humiliating task of being frequently beaten by those who can give you odds. These odds, when you have fairly mastered them, may be gradually diminished as your strength increases. Do not, however, deceive yourself by imagining, that if you cannot win from one of the *great players* when he gives you the odds of a rook, you would stand a better chance with the odds of a knight. This is a very common error. It is true that, when a knight is given, the attack made upon you is not so sudden and so violent, as it usually is when you receive a rook—but your ultimate defeat is much

more certain. If, in the one case, you are killed quickly, in the other you are sure to die in lingering torments.

## XXVIII.

When you hear of a man from the country, who has beaten every body whom he has ever played with, do not suppose, as a matter of course, that he is a truly good player. He may be only a "Triton of the Minnows," all his fame depending upon the skill of the parties with whom he has hitherto contended. Provincial Philidors seldom prove to be very good players, when their strength is fairly measured at the Chess Club,—particularly such of them as come there with the reputation of having never been beaten.

## XXIX.

Elderly gentlemen from India, who sometimes find, to their great surprise, that their style of play does not produce quite so alarming an effect in the Chess Clubs of London or Paris, as it used to do at Rumberabad, are too apt to suppose that their skill has been impaired by the change of climate.

## XXX.

When you can decidedly win, at the odds of a rook given by a first-rate player, you will rank among the chosen few. It would be very difficult to name twenty-five persons in London to whom Mr. Lewis could not fairly give these odds, although there are many hundreds who would be much offended at its being supposed to be possible that any one could give them a knight.

## XXXI.

Even the best player, who is to give large odds to a stranger, will derive great advantage from seeing him

first play a game, or two, with other persons. The stranger's style of play is thus laid open, and the class of risks which may be ventured on, can be nicely calculated. That which, before, might have been difficult, thus becomes comparatively easy.

## XXXII.

There is as much difference between playing well, by correspondence, and playing well over the board, as there is between writing a good essay and making a good speech.

## XXXIII.

No advantages of person and voice will enable a man to become a good orator if he does not understand the grammatical construction of the language in which he speaks: so the highest degree of ingenuity will not make any man a good chess player, unless his preparations for the exercise of that ingenuity are made upon the soundest principles of the game.

## XXXIV.

Most of the persons who occasionally "play at Chess" know little more than the moves and a few of the general rules of the game. Of those who have had more practice, some have acquired a partial insight into the endless variety of the combinations which may be formed, and their beautiful intricacy:—a few play moderately well; but, however small the number of good players may be, it would be difficult to find any one who, after having played a few hundred games, would not think it an imputation on his understanding to be considered a very bad player;—and this is the universal feeling, although it is well known that men of the highest attainments have studied



Chess without success ; and that the most celebrated players have not always been men of general ability.

## XXXV.

He who after much practice with fine players cannot succeed in taking rank amongst them, ought to see that there is a point which he cannot pass. *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.*

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### CONCLUSION.

Chess holds forth to the philosopher, the man of letters, the politician, and the man of business, relaxation from their studies and their mental toils ; to the disappointed and the unhappy, temporary oblivion of their woes ; and to all persons, whether rich or poor, old or young, an inexhaustible source of occupation and amusement.

It has been objected that this game absorbs an amount of application which might be more usefully employed.

That is an objection which equally applies to other pastimes.

But there is this difference between these and Chess, that the time employed on the latter is not without profit.

It is not wholly unprofitable to observe the various ways in which the triumph of the winner, and the vexation of the loser are suppressed by good breeding, but betrayed by the want of it.

Chess is in truth a school in which we may all learn to submit patiently to contradiction ; and to abandon the most favourite schemes, when a change of circumstances makes it unsafe to pursue them :

in which we may be taught the full value of using caution and circumspection, when called upon to exercise our judgment in difficulties, and acquire the faculty of fixing our undivided attention on the business in which we are engaged.

If such qualities of the mind are called forth and strengthened in the pursuit of a delightful recreation, the time employed on it cannot have been wholly wasted, although the object pursued may have been only to give CHECK-MATE.



# MAXIMS AND HINTS ON SHOOTING,

AND OTHER MATTERS.



## I.

IF you should have a mind to undertake the education of a young dog, provide yourself with an instrument like a short trumpet, producing harsh discordant notes; and whenever it may be necessary to correct the dog, in order to enforce obedience, let such correction be accompanied by the noise of this instrument rather than by "the thundering voice and threatening mien" usually employed on such occasions. When the dog's education has been properly completed under this system, a stranger, on first taking him into the field, will find that by carrying with him a duplicate of the *unmusical* instrument, he has the master's voice in his pocket, and will be able at once to make a commanding impression upon him, by sounding a few of the harsh discordant tones which he has been taught to fear and obey.

## II.

Do not insist upon its being admitted without dispute, that the man who made *your* gun is the best maker in London. This town is a very large place, and contains a great many gunmakers. Remember,

too, that it "stands within the prospect of belief" that there may be other persons who think themselves as competent to select a good gun, and to shoot well with it, as yourself.

## III.

In like manner, although you may prefer using one kind of wadding to another, or may perhaps like to wear shoes and gaiters rather than trousers and laced boots, do not suppose that every man who takes the liberty of having different methods from your own is a mere bungler.

## IV.

However steady your pointer may be, remember that he is but a dog. If you encourage him to run after one hare because it has been wounded by yourself, do not be angry with him for chasing another which may be shot at by your friend. That is rather more than canine flesh and blood can bear.

## V.

Although you may be a very agreeable gentleman, generally speaking, you will have chosen an unlucky moment for making yourself particularly so, if on some fine morning after breakfast you should volunteer to accompany two of your friends who are preparing to leave the house for a day's partridge-shooting without any expectation of being joined by a third person.

## VI.

When you are obliged to walk on the left-hand side of a man who carries the muzzle of his gun too low, do not be so very polite as to take no notice of this dangerous habit. He may, perhaps, appear quite offended at your venturing to question your perfect safety.

But be that as it may, to be constantly stared at by the eyes of a double-barrelled gun is so awfully unpleasant, that your friend's looking rather cross is a matter of less consequence.

#### VII.

When a long search amongst high turnips has, at your particular request, been made for a bird which you erroneously suppose that you have brought down, and which (naturally enough under such circumstances) cannot be found, don't say that your friend's retriever has a very bad nose, or that "poor old Trigger, if he had been still alive, would have been able to find the bird."

#### VIII.

Should a farmer's boy come running to you with a partridge which he has lately picked up after seeing it fall in the next field, your companion in arms will perhaps assure you that this can be no other than the bird which *he* shot at, as you may remember, immediately after you had both of you passed through the last hedge, and which he afterwards saw flying very low, and very badly wounded, exactly in the direction which the boy has come from. An *enfant trouvé* like this never waits long for a father to adopt it.

#### IX.

Sometimes towards the end of a fatiguing day, when you feel like an overloaded gun-brig, labouring against a heavy sea of turnips, you may perchance espy a large covey of partridges in the act of settling near a hedge a long way before you. Supposing in such case that your brother sportsman should be a



much younger man than yourself, and yet should not have also seen this, it is not always quite prudent to announce the fact to him immediately. If you wish to have a shot at the birds, you will, perhaps, do well to say nothing about them till your weary limbs have borne you unhurried a little nearer to the hedge in question. The good old rule of *seniores priores* is sometimes reversed in a large turnip-field.

## X.

When you are making your way through a thick wood with too large a party, it is better that you should be scolded by some of your friends for troubling them with very frequent notice of your individual locality, than that you should be shot by any of them from want of such notice.

## XI.

On the day of a great battue, if one of the party (not you) should shoot much better than the others, and this should by chance be talked of after dinner (as such matters sometimes are), do not say much about the very large number of hares and pheasants killed by you—on some other occasion.

## XII.

When you are shooting in a wood, if some hungry fox, in pursuit of his prey, should chance to cross your path, it depends entirely upon the "custom of the country" whether you ought to kill him or not. Bob Short says, in his *Rules for Whist*, "When in doubt, win the trick."

## XIII.

Never ask beforehand whether or not you are to shoot hares in the cover into which you are going,

but never shoot one after you have been told not to do so.

## XIV.

A singular species of optical delusion often takes place in the case of a man shooting at a woodcock in a thick cover. According to the impression said to be made upon the shooter's eye, the bird appears to fall dead more frequently than he can afterwards be found—so that the truth of this appearance must never be relied on when the evidence of the bird himself cannot be brought forward to support it.

## XV.

On a grand occasion you need not trouble yourself, to keep an account of the number of head killed by you, particularly if you do not dine with the party on that day; because, in your absence, the total number brought home may perhaps be accounted for by your friends after dinner, without any reference being made to the amount of your\* performances.

## XVI.

When you sit down (*horresco referens*) in a dentist's chair† in order to have your teeth cleaned, and point out to him, with fear and trembling, one of them which you think must be drawn;—if he should tell

\* Acting on this principle, I was once supposed to have killed a brace less than nothing, viz., I had been out partridge shooting with two other persons. At the end of the day one of these said that he had killed twelve brace, and the other claimed eleven brace. When the birds were afterwards counted, the number of them was forty-four. I therefore concluded that the brace which was wanting must have been considered as my share of the day's sport.

† “Whose iron scourge and torturing hour  
The bad *extract*, and clean the best.”

you that the tooth can be easily stopped, and may still be of much service to you, beware of immediately thereupon feeling quite bold and comfortable; for you may, perhaps, hear him after a moment's further inspection add, in a kind of whispering soliloquy, "But here are two others which must be removed."

## XVII.

If you should stop, with a tired horse, at the door of the "King's Head" anywhere, and should say to the bowing landlord thereof, that, unless you can find some other means of pursuing your journey, you will be obliged to have a chaise immediately, do not expect to be told by him that a very good coach, which is going your way, will change horses at the "Red Lion," nearly opposite, in less than ten minutes. On the contrary he, knowing that he has no time to lose, will instantly seize the handle of the hostler's bell, and ringing a louder peal than usual, will at once show you into a back parlour, to make sure that you do not see the coach before the chaise can be got ready for you.

## XVIII.

Should it have been your fate to travel often, *more majorum*, on the box of a stage-coach, you will probably have heard more than one coachman tell a story, two miles long, about some mare so vicious and unmanageable that she had been rejected by every other coachman on the road, and that nobody but himself had ever been able to drive her, adding, "She is now, as you see, Sir, as quiet as a lamb." Of course you will not have believed all this, although it may perhaps be very true that mares kick sometimes.

## XIX.

Although our friend the coachman was so very communicative to you on the last occasion, he may not perhaps be equally so on all others : for instance, if the roads should be very bad, and the coach be heavily laden, he may, near the end of a difficult stage, pull up at some turnpike, and enter into a long talk apparently about a bad shilling, or a lost parcel, but he is not very likely to explain to you and the other passengers that the real reason for all this was that his horses were so much distressed that, without stopping for a moment, they would scarcely have been able to reach the end of their ground.

## XX.

On arriving at a place where "the coach dines," walk to the nearest baker's shop, and there satisfy your hunger in a wholesome manner. But if you should prefer attending the dinner which is prepared for the passengers, you may make up your mind to see the winner and the loser of the last cock fight in the town appear at the top of the table as a couple of boiled fowls.

## XXI.

If you are thought to excel in any particular game or sport, do not always lead to it as a subject of conversation : your superiority, if real, will be duly felt by all your acquaintance, and acknowledged by some of them ; and you may be sure that "a word" in your favour from another person will add more to your reputation than "a whole history" from yourself.

## XXII.

On seeing a new invention for the first time, do

not instantly suggest a material alteration of it, as if you felt quite sure that this sudden thought of yours must be a very clever one. It may reasonably be supposed that the inventor did not hastily build up his work in its present form; and it would, therefore, be bad taste on your part to bring the whole artillery of impromptu criticism to bear upon it in a moment. Besides, after all, it is just possible that the thing may be better as it is—without your improvement.

## XXIII.

The great merit of an important discovery frequently consists in the first application of some well-known principle of action to objects to which it had not before been applied. When such discovery has been brought before the public in one instance, the application of the same principle to other nearly similar objects, requires a much lower degree of inventive talent. A sub-inventor of this sort often views the result of his labour with all the pride of a mother, when he is only entitled to the praise due to an accoucheur.

## XXIV.

When your friends congratulate you on your recovery from the effects of a serious accident, it is very proper that you should thank them sincerely for their kindness: but it is by no means necessary that you should give a very detailed description of all your sufferings, and of every symptom attending the gradual progress of your recovery; nor need you explain exactly what was at first said by Mr. Druggier, the apothecary, and what was afterwards the opinion of Sir Astley Cooper. Above all, avoid



imitating those who think that what the nurse occasionally said ought not, in a case like theirs, to be omitted.

## XXV.

On the same principle, if you should have lately been robbed, and should feel disposed to communicate the particulars of the sad affair, you really must not begin your account of it by telling us every thing which you were dreaming about just before you first heard the noise of thieves in your house on the eventful night of the robbery, nor add by way of appendix to your copious narrative, a correct list of the articles stolen. If you do this too often, you will infallibly tempt your hearers to regret that when you were robbed you were not also burked.

## XXVI.

If it should be mentioned in conversation that some celebrated mare has lately trotted sixteen miles within the hour, in harness, do not think it necessary to recount the wonderful performances of a famous gig-horse you once had.

## XXVII.

After having lost several games at billiards, when you are playing at a gentleman's house, it is not polite to attribute your failure to the inaccuracies of the table. These sundry defects of level are less likely to be complained of by the winner of the game than by you.

## XXVIII.

When the lord of the manor is showing the beauties of his house and grounds to you, and points out a very

fine row of trees for your particular admiration, make no allusion to the magnificent avenue at Wimpole; and if he should afterwards show you one of his pictures, which he values highly as the work of some celebrated master, remember that, although you may have been told privately, by a good authority, that the picture is not really what your friend supposes it to be, you are not called upon to display your borrowed knowledge, and to make yourself odious by endeavouring to convince him that he has been deceived in his purchase.

## XXIX.

Do not bestow extravagant praise upon every article lately bought by you, as if you considered that it had acquired increased value from having fallen into your hands.

## XXX.

Avoid the trick of showing the extent of your reading by claiming previous acquaintance with every expression referred to in conversation as having been used by some celebrated author in one of his works; or your audience may become apt to suspect that it is much easier to quote lines which never were written, than it is to find them.

## XXXI.

Do not be guilty of the very bad taste of thinking it necessary to correct every mistake which may be made in your presence as to a name or an unimportant date. Never interrupt an interesting conversation in order to show that the anecdote which you cut short related to the late General A., and

not to his brother the Admiral. Supposing it did, what then?

## XXXII.

Beware of the amiable weakness of repeatedly telling long stories about your late father or uncle. They may have been excellent persons, and their memory may be deservedly respected by you; but it does not therefore follow that a full account of everything which was said or done by either of these worthies on every trivial occasion should be very interesting even to such of your friends as may be lucky enough not to have heard it before.

## XXXIII.

If you should have lately suffered any great reduction of income from causes over which you had no control, it is better that you should bear your misfortunes quietly than that you should be very extensively communicative on the subject of your grievances. If, for instance, you tell your friends in confidence that you have now only 600*l.* a-year to live upon, such of them as have but 500*l.* will perhaps think that you still have at least 100*l.* more than you ought to have.

## XXXIV.

Do not think yourself an accomplished traveller merely because you have visited places where you *might* have acquired much information. You may have passed some time in a foreign town, but without learning more about its sights or the manners and customs of its inhabitants than was previously known to others through the instructive medium of a book and pair of spectacles at home. You

may have really been at Rome, and may have actually seen with your own eyes both the Apollo Belvidere and Raphael's Transfiguration, but you are not on that account to fancy yourself qualified to take a leading part in every conversation on subjects connected with the fine arts.

## XXXV.

Many persons who are possessed of much information have a tedious and unconnected way of imparting it. Such men are like dictionaries, very instructive when opened in the right place, but rather fatiguing to read throughout.

## XXXVI.

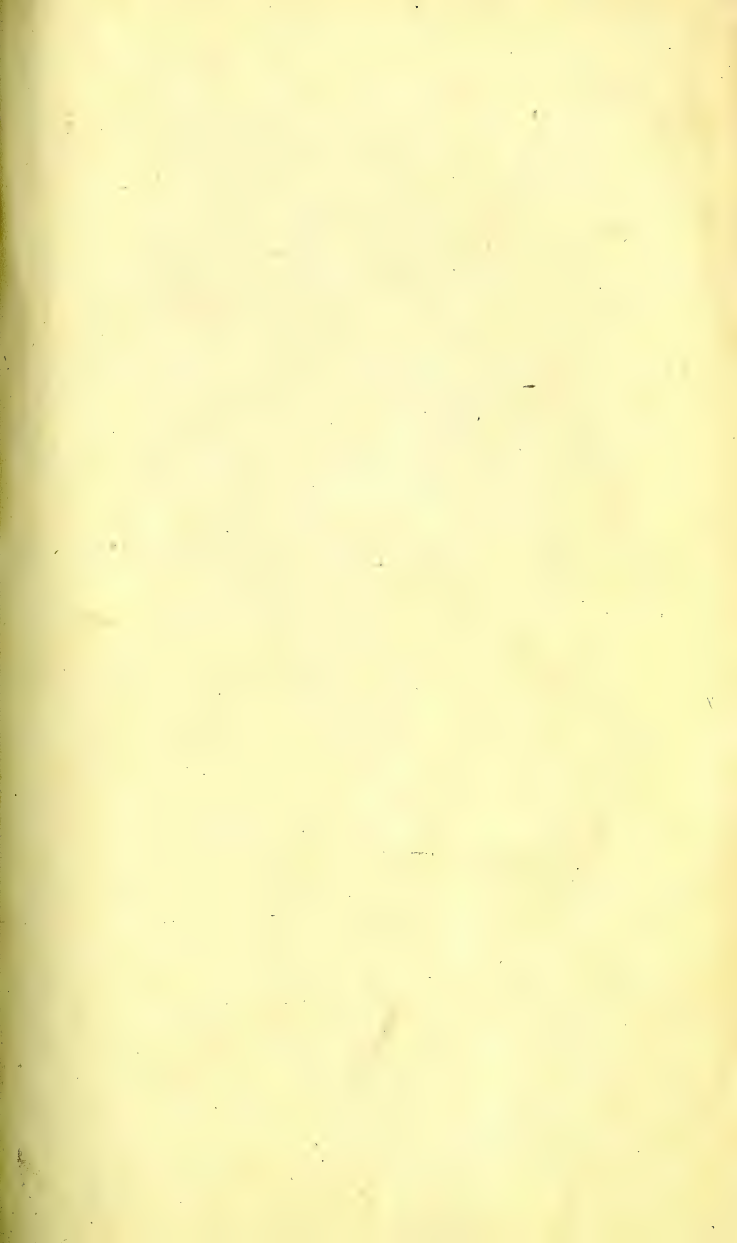
The foundation of good breeding is the absence of selfishness. By acting always on this principle—by using forbearance and moderation in argument, even when you feel sure that you are right, and by showing a becoming diffidence when you are in doubt, you will avoid many of the errors which men are apt to fall into. Reader, bear in mind that this holds good in all things, and not only in Fishing, Shooting, and Chess.

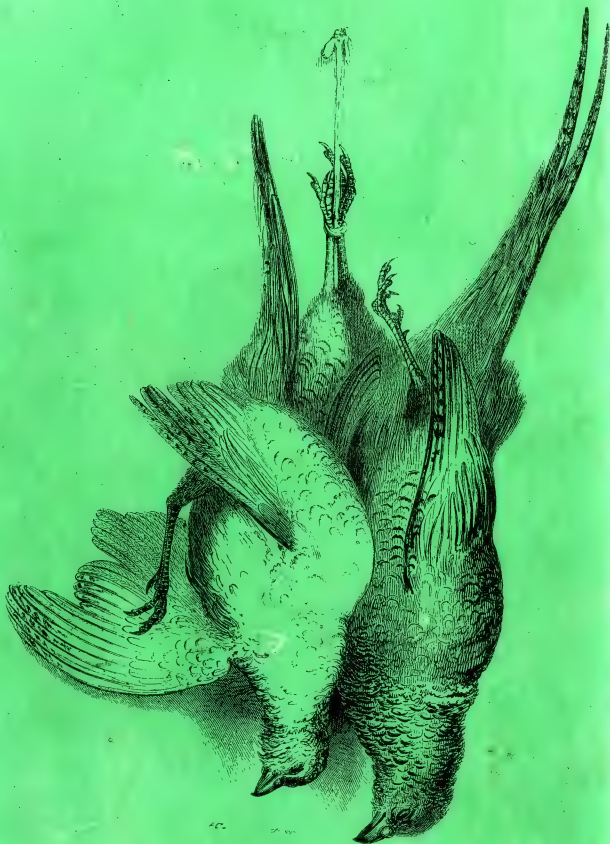
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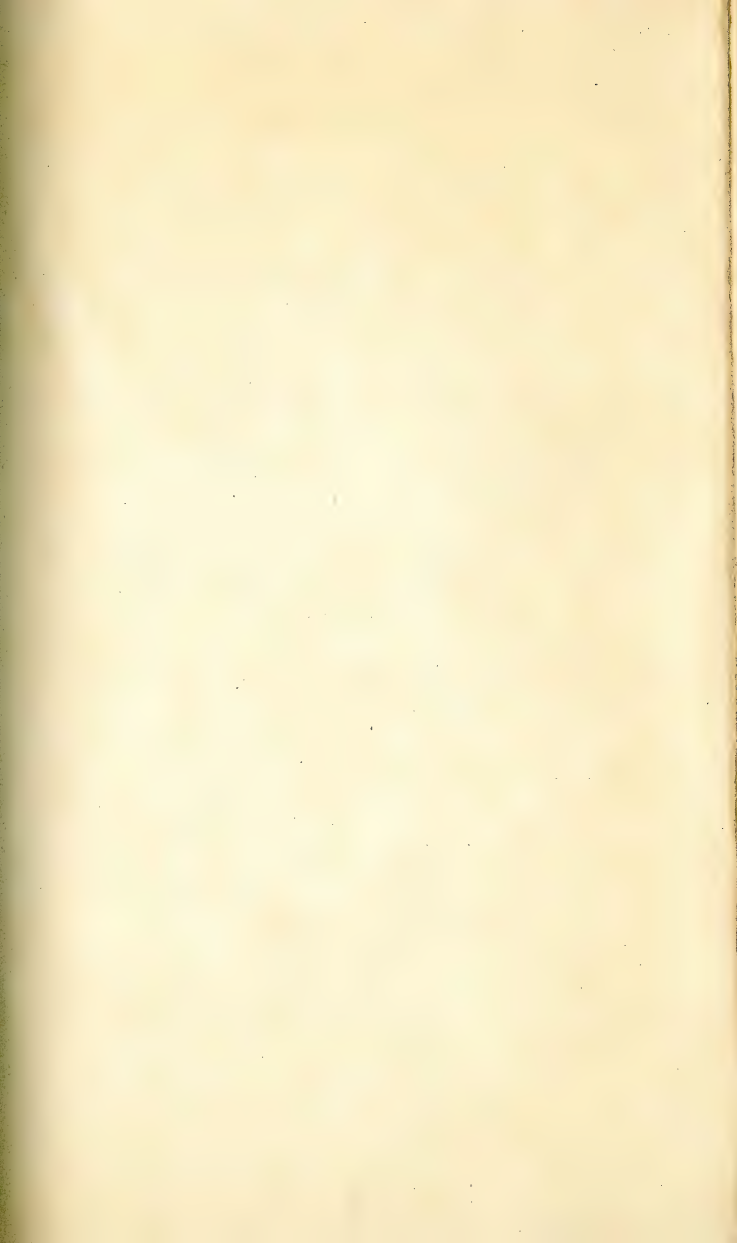








Drawn by the late Sir P. CHANTREY, R.A.



























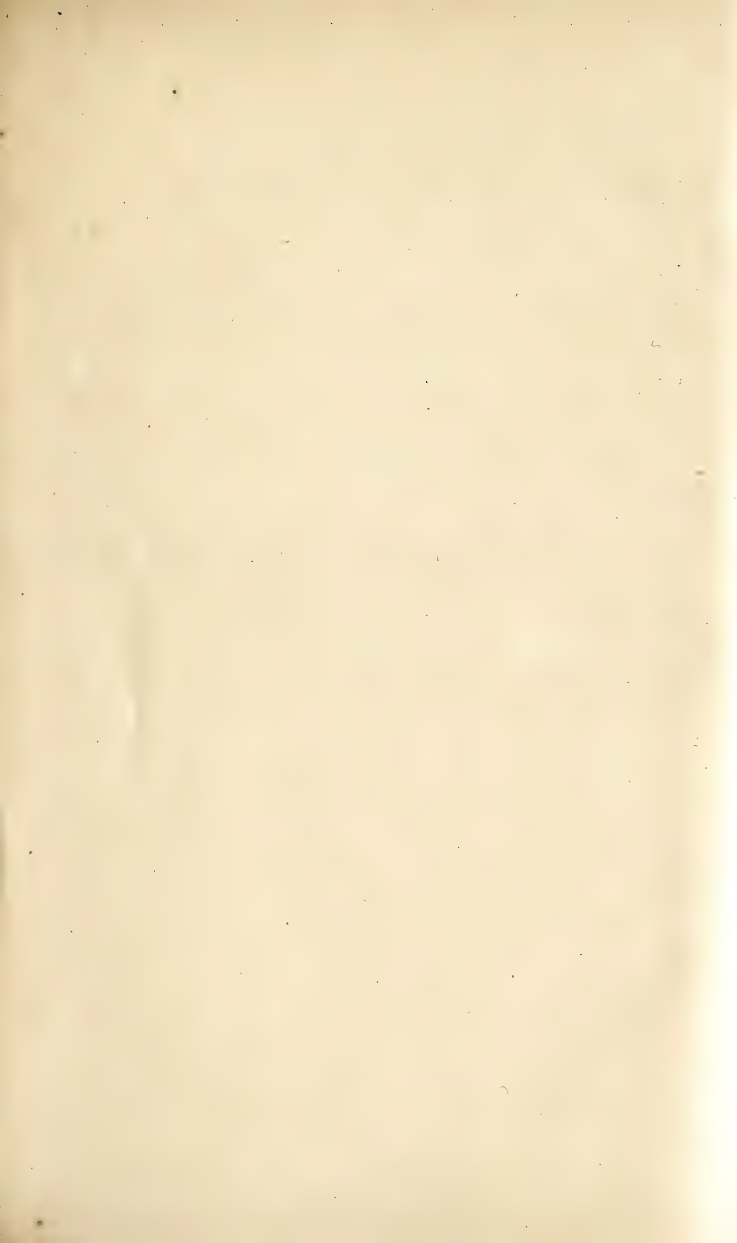






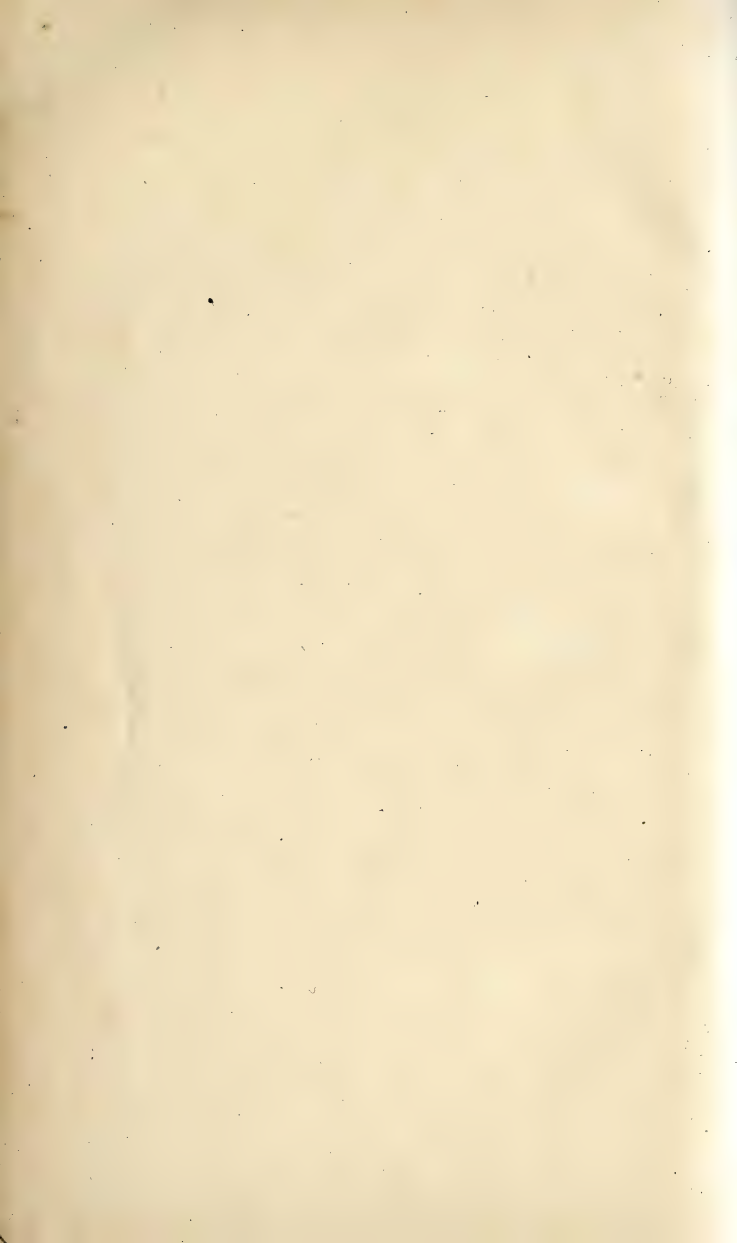












By  
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